

CLASSIFICATION **SECRET**COUNTRY **East Germany**TOPIC **General Military Information**

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EVALUATION **25X1** PLACE OBTAINED **25X1**DATE OF CONTENT **3 to 26 May 1953**DATE OBTAINED **25X1** DATE PREPARED **18 June 1953**

REFERENCES

PAGES **7** ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

SOURCE

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1. Between 7 and 15 May 1953, the barracks installation southeast of Berliner Strasse in Prenzlau was vacant except for a guard detail with red-bordered black epaulets. Soldiers with mess kit repeatedly went from the kitchen to the barracks installation northwest of Berliner Strasse. Source learned that the kitchen catered 300 soldiers quartered in both barracks installations. According to the special construction office at Prenzlau, a fuel dump was to be constructed at the installation during the summer. The construction costs to the amount of 58,000 DM were approved.

2. Between 7 and 15 May, the barracks installation northwest of Berliner Strasse was almost unoccupied. Only a few soldiers with red-bordered black epaulets were observed.

3. Between 13 and 21 May, no changes were observed in the composition of Weisse Stadt settlement in Oranienburg. The rear detail of soldiers with red-bordered black epaulets, commanded by Major Mashutin (fnu), was still at the restricted area. On 21 May, Major Mashutin (fnu) stated that the unit did not return to Weisse Stadt settlement according to schedule in late May, but would stay at Vogelsang for another four weeks. As previously reported, Lieutenant Colonel Markin (fnu), commanding officer of the driving school unit at KZ Sachsenhausen, also went to Vogelsang. A construction order indicated that, at present, Senior Lieutenant Paskevski (fnu) was the commanding officer and Major Kabakov (fnu), supply officer. On 21 May, soldiers of the driving school unit were observed at buildings 137 and 19 of Section 2d. Driving school vehicles

were parked at the same installations. On 21 May, source observed that the fence east of buildings 137, 139, 153 and 154 had been transferred and was running west of buildings 137 and 139. Buildings 137 and 139 were repaired by order of the command which indicated that these installations were also vacated by Soviet troops. The wooden fence on Bernauer Allee in front of the above buildings was replaced by a 1.20-meter high permanent wall. 2

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4. On 19 May, source observed that about 120 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, some with motor transport insignia, were quartered at building 12 of Section 2d at K2 Sachsenhausen, while building 20 of the same section was used as garage. Prior to 21 May, no changes were observed in the occupation except for the entraining of an undetermined number of T-34 tanks. [redacted] two trucks with billeting equipment and construction material, probably belonging to troops previously stationed at the installation, left the camp toward Sachsenhausen. Three or 4 soldiers with red-bordered black epaulets were riding on each truck. [redacted]

[redacted] two unnumbered T-34 tanks drove to the woods toward Schmachtenhagen via Lehnitz-Schleuse. Between 19 and 21 May, [redacted] about 100 troops with red-bordered black epaulets in front of building 149. The soldiers did aiming practice with two T-34 tanks. Vehicles of the driving school unit observed at driving practice [redacted]

5. Between 3 and 21 May, the Panzer Kaserne in Bad Freienwalde was vacant except for a guard detail of about 100 soldiers with red-bordered black epaulets. On several days, 10 to 12 soldiers were observed at basic training and aiming practice. The open sheds were without vehicles, and the garages were sealed. [redacted] tanks leaving the installation were [redacted] between 14 and 17 April. 3
6. On 13 May, the Luftnachrichten Kaserne and the Heeresbekleidungslager I in Bernau were occupied by a small rear detail only. 4
7. On 26 May, the Luftnachrichten Kaserne, including the garages, and the Heeresbekleidungslager I in Bernau were vacant. Truck [redacted] occupied by three soldiers with red-bordered black epaulets left the Heeresbekleidungslager I. 4
8. Between 8 and 15 May, the Schuetzen Kaserne in Eberswalde was occupied by about 2,000 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery and tank insignia, some wearing blue-bordered black epaulets. On 8 May, a band of 25 soldiers, 30 to 40 officers, 40 NGOs and about 300 EM left the installation for a memorial service at the Soviet monument on the grave-yard. 5
9. Between 8 and 15 May, the Artillerie Kaserne was occupied by a rear detail of 100 to 200 soldiers. None of these soldiers participated in the memorial service on 8 May. 5

10. Between 4 and 13 May, the quarters of the signal unit at the Messingwerk, Eberswalde, were occupied by 6 officers and about 100 soldiers with black-bordered black epaulets. Between 5 and 9 May, trucks [redacted] loaded with telephone poles, drove toward Biesenthal. Sedan [redacted] was also observed. 5

11. On 16 May, the Pionier Kaserne in Fuerstenwalde was occupied by a rear detail of 200 to 250 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia. No activities were observed within the installation. About 100 soldiers in groups of 20 received instruction and practiced with a range finder on the training ground east of the Pionier Kaserne. The soldiers wore red-bordered black epaulets. Tanks [redacted] and a canvas-covered tank were parked on the training ground.

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19. Prior to 9 May, the Eichhorn Kaserne was occupied by 400 to 500 troops with black-bordered crimson epaulets. Except for athletics, no other training activity was observed. Truck [ ] entered the installation.<sup>9</sup>
20. Prior to 9 May, the Hindenburg Kaserne was only occupied by a rear detail of 40 to 50 soldiers with red-bordered black epaulets.<sup>9</sup>
21. Prior to 9 May, the Horn Kaserne was only occupied by a rear detail of about 40 soldiers with red-bordered black epaulets.<sup>9</sup>
22. Prior to 9 May, the Ziethen Kaserne was only occupied by a rear detail of 30 to 40 soldiers while the komendatura still was housing about 60 soldiers with red-bordered black and black-bordered crimson epaulets.<sup>9</sup>
23. Between 10 and 15 May, the Artillerie Kaserne in Kuestrin was occupied by about 400 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery and motor transport insignia. Daily practicing with 5 x 25-mm AA guns was observed on the training ground west of the installation. Small wooden boards fastened to pegs put into the ground and numbered 56 and 58 were seen near the AAA emplacement. On 10 May, the construction of new AAA emplacements on the training ground west of the installation was completed. Except for one, all the other old AAA emplacements were levelled. The new emplacements were connected by shoulder-high communication trenches. A total of five new emplacements was observed. Each was about 1.5 meter deep and opened to one side. On 13 May, source observed 4 x 85-mm AA guns emplaced in an area of about 10 x 35 meters on the southern sector of the training ground east of the Artillerie Kaserne. A HIASO-III type ballistic director stood between the AA guns. Trucks [ ] were seen at the Artillerie Kaserne.<sup>10</sup>
24. On 21 May, the Flak Kaserne was only occupied by a rear detail with red-bordered black epaulets. Only a few soldiers were observed. There was no motor vehicle traffic.<sup>11</sup>
25. On 21 May, the Infanterie Kaserne was vacant except for a rear detail with red-bordered black epaulets. No training activity or motor vehicle traffic were observed.<sup>11</sup>
26. Prior to 25 May, the General-Feldzeugmeister Kaserne in Brandenburg was occupied to capacity by soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia. At 5:45 a.m. on 18 May, a column leaving the installation toward Walzwerk included: 3 gun-barrel trailers, 3 carriages, 3 trailers, 9 prime movers including [ ] sedan [ ] occupied by 3 officers, and truck [ ] occupied by 14 EM and towing a 122-mm field howitzer. [ ] 4 officers and 31 EM also marched toward Walzwerk, and, [ ] a column of truck [ ] with 2 officers and 18 EM, command truck [ ] with soldiers and towing an AT gun each, and truck [ ] with 2 officers and 18 EM, towing a 122-mm field howitzer, drove toward the same direction. [ ] 4 officers and 41 EM with full field pack returned to the General-Feldzeugmeister Kaserne. [ ] 11 officers and 150 EM with full field pack marched from the installation toward Walzwerk. At 9 a.m., trucks [ ] left the billeting area. Each truck carried 2 officers and 18 EM armed with rifles. [ ] and trucks [ ] left the General-Feldzeugmeister Kaserne. Each truck was occupied by 20 EM with full field pack. [ ] on 24 May, a column of 7 trucks with soldiers, 1 field kitchen, 3 prime movers, 3 trailers, 1 sedan and 1 x 122-mm field howitzer, coming from an undetermined direction, entered the installation.<sup>11</sup>

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- 25X1 1. [ ] Comment. The occupation with guard details observed at the two barracks installations at Irenzlau confirms the departure of components of the 25th Tank Div to Templin in late April 1953. [ ]
- 25X1 2. [ ] Comment. The occupation of the installations mentioned remained unchanged over the report [ ] and other sources of mid-May 1953. [ ] the transfer to the west of the fence at KZ Sachsenhausen indicated the enlargement of the section occupied by KVP personnel. [ ]

Except for Senior Lieutenant Paskevski (fnu), all other officers are carried.

- 25X1 4. [ ] Comment. The occupation of the Luftnachrichten Kaserne and Heeresbekleidungs-lager I in Bernau remained unchanged over a report of early May 1953. [ ]
- 25X1 5. [ ] Comment. The observations indicate no change in the occupation of the Schuetzen Kaserne and Artillerie Kaserne in Eberswalde. [ ] Probably a detail of the 118th Sig Regt of the Fourth Gds Mecz Army is stationed at the Messingwerk.
- 25X1 25X1 6. [ ] Comment. [ ] paragraphs 13 and 14 overestimated the strength of the troops at the Pionier Kaserne and at the barracks installation on Braunsdorfer Strasse in Fuerstenwalde, the number of soldiers remaining at the installations after the departure of components of the 7th Gds Mecz Div to the Lieberose troop training grounds is believed to be rather correct. In addition to the guard details, the unidentified tank training battalion of the division is probably stationed at the Pionier Kaserne, as, during every summer, this unit remains at its home station. The occupation of only a section of the Fliegerhorst indicates that a regiment of the 63rd AAA Div (US) probably moved to Wustrow.

- 25X1 7. [ ] Comment. [ ] confirms the 26th Gds Mecz Regt of the 7th Gds Mecz Div in Fuerstenwalde until 26 March 1953. According to the document described in paragraph 14 c, a Gds Colonel Stepchenko (fnu) was commanding officer of the regiment who is reported for the first time. Other orders [ ] however, indicated that, in November 1952, Gds Colonel Jokimov (fnu) was regimental commander, and Gds Lieutenant Colonel Fjodorov (fnu) chief of staff, while Gds Major Blinov (fnu) was previously mentioned as assistant chief of staff. As it appears rather improbable that both, the commanding officer and chief of staff of a regiment, should have been relieved within a short period, source probably has confused the names. Thus, final conclusions on the name of the regimental commander cannot yet be drawn. Except for Gds Colonel Burski, Gds Senior Lieutenant Flesnetsov, Captain Voronov, Gds Captain Sajtsev and Gds Major Nikolski (all first names unknown), all other officers are listed.

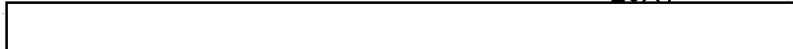
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For original documents, see Annex.

- 25X1 8. [ ] Comment. The occupation of the Reiter Kaserne in Beeskow remained  
 25X1 unchanged over the report [ ] of 20 April 1953. [ ]  
 25X1 [ ]
- 25X1 9. [ ] Comment. Probably a section of the Artillerie Kaserne in Frankfurt/  
 Oder was vacant. Components of the 32nd AAA Div (US) are believed to be  
 at Wustrow for firing practices. The Eichhorn Kaserne was still occupied  
 by a komendatura unit, while the other barracks installations housed guard  
 details only which indicates that the components of the 7th Gds Mecz Div  
 moved to the Lieberose troop training grounds in mid-April 1953.
- 25X1 10. [ ] Comment. The same source stated that, on 1 May 1953, the Artillerie  
 25X1 Kaserne in Kuestrin was occupied 75 percent. [ ]  
 The observations in the present report do not indicate that, on and after  
 mid-May 1953, the components of the 32nd AAA Div (US) which probably moved  
 to Wustrow, returned to their home station. A FUASO-III ballistic director  
 is reported from Kuestrin for the first time. It belongs, however, to the  
 previously known equipment of AAA divisions of the group.
- 25X1 11. [ ] Comment. Up to late May 1953, no discernible changes occurred  
 25X1 in the occupation of the barracks installations in Brandenburg. [ ]  
 25X1 [ ] The artillery pieces leaving the General-Feldzeugmeister  
 Kaserne on 18 May 1953 belong to the 124th [ ]  
 25X1 probably loaded on a train to Altengrabow. [ ]  
 25X1 on 23 May 1953, the same contingent returning from Altengrabow was  
 25X1 unloaded at the Brandenburg railroad station. [ ]  
 The column reported in paragraph 26 of the present report entering the  
 General-Feldzeugmeister Kaserne at 1:45 a.m. on 24 May 1953, probably  
 belongs to the above contingent.

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